

CITY OF WASHINGTON HAVING AN ANTI-MOSQUITO CAMPAIGN

WASHINGTON, June 13.—While one sits on the veranda on a summer's evening, the pesky little mosquito sings his war song and jabs his bayonet into an innocent ankle. Slap! Slap! Rub! Drat 'em. It's all the fault of the people on the veranda, or the man who owns the property and who hasn't oiled the drains and sewer traps, says Dr. Woodward, health officer, who today started on his annual sweat-the-mosquito campaign.

"It was possible to clean up Panama, infested with mosquitoes and yellow fever," said Dr. Woodward, "and it ought to be possible to make Washington as free from mosquitoes and malaria as it is from bald eagles."

There are regulations which would nearly exterminate mosquitoes if the District had men enough to see that they are properly enforced. Knowing that mosquitoes cannot live without standing water, cannot breed in fact unless there is a little standing water for the baby wrigglers to start their career, the health officer had regulations passed ten years ago. They still stand and read thus:

Text of Regulations.

"That no person owning or having possession or control of any land in the District of Columbia shall allow water to stand thereon in any manner whatsoever so as to endanger the health of persons living in the vicinity of such land. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50."

There are two conspicuous examples of standing water in the District now, at least, and these two are giving the authorities some little study. One of these areas lies back of the houses on Cathedral avenue northwest in a deep gully, laid out on the maps as "23d street." Actually there is no street, but part of the ground is well defined, mucky, rank swamp. Notices were served on the property owners to drain off the water, get the place dry and to fight the mosquito. The owners replied to the commissioners that the swamp is the direct result of the grading of the street at Cathedral avenue and that the District is responsible. Had it not been a rainy morning Dr. Woodward and Capt. Mark Brooke were going to take a look at the swamp today, as there is a question of who shall be the champion to kill the pesky mosquito there, the District or the property owners.

Subject of Complaint.

Another pond or swamp lies back of the 3200 block in Highland avenue, and is said to be caused by certain sewer department work there. People have complained and have asked the District to apply its own regulations to itself.

Speaking of the mosquito and its of carrying malaria germs around from ankle to ankle, Dr. Woodward said this morning:

"The public is well informed with respect to the annoyance and discomfort that a hoard of hungry mosquitoes can cause, and reasonably well informed with respect to the power of these insects to cause malarial fever and certain other diseases. The fact, too, that mosquitoes breed in standing water is well known, and persons are often mystified by the presence of considerable numbers of mosquitoes in localities where apparently no standing water can be found."

Need But Little Water.

"The mosquito, however, is a rather small insect, and a very small amount of water suffices for its propagation. In fact, certain species of mosquitoes, the malaria-carrying mosquito among them, breed by preference in small collections of water rather than in large marshes and other similar places. A tin can filled with water or a broken fruit jar or bottle similarly filled forms a thoroughly satisfactory breeding place. Another breeding place, and one that is infrequently overlooked, is the water standing in the trap drains located in the yard and area to carry off surface water in the absence of more comfortable breeding places, the mosquitoes deposit their eggs in the quiet recesses of the yard drains, and before long the young insects swarm out to prey upon persons living in the vicinity, and this generation of mosquitoes in turn deposit their eggs in similar places, and so the process is repeated."

Hard Rain Removes Larvae.

"A hard rain or any other happening that will flush the sewer, of course, relieves the situation by carrying off the eggs or the larvae. In the absence of a hard rain every week—for the mosquito breeds ordinarily in about a week—and in the absence of any thorough flushing of the drains in any other way, it is advisable to pour one or two tablespoonfuls of kerosene into the drains every week. The presence of kerosene on the surface of the water in the seal will effectually prevent the breeding of mosquitoes there and will thus contribute materially to the safety and comfort of persons living in the vicinity."

NEW RICE MILL.

The K. Yamamoto Rice Mill is the largest as well as the finest in the islands. All machinery is of the very latest pattern. The famous Tengu Rice is cleaned at this mill. With the large cleaning capacity they are able to handle considerable outside particular work which they guarantee.

TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN O'DEA.
Beloved Tutor, constant too,
So kind of thought and heart so true.
Oh! were I possesser
Of a fairy wand and blast,
With a wave of that wand
I'd will that beyond
Happiness rare,
Beyond compare,
Would always smile on you.
JACK D. CLEARY.

The Onlooker

By the Man
at the
Tailor Shop

In my recent studies of natural history I have learned some remarkable things but none more so than the development among the wild hogs of the Waianae range of the habits of the beaver and the bum.

Of late years there has not been so much rain as formerly on the range and the watercourses, though running well at times, are often dry. Some years ago I observed that the wild hogs had begun to conserve the water supply by digging deep holes in the dry beds of mountain streams so that when the water came again, enough would remain in these wells, after the course had again been emptied, to carry the porkers along until the next rain. The wells were about four feet deep. It was the custom of the tuskers, after they had dug down a few inches, to wet themselves in any water that might remain in old eddy corners and literally squeeze their bristly hides out into the wells, then rolling in the muddy bottoms and carrying the mud into the guava bushes where they scraped it off. In this way, the wells grew deeper until they were deep enough to hold drinking water for quite awhile. But the young pigs were bound to muss it up and played all sorts of tricks on the old porkers left on guard, becoming so mischievous that the drove got up a new scheme. They would dam the stream itself.

With much intelligence the old boars got together above a narrow part of one of the streams where it passed through a gully and began to root up stones and roll them down hill into the water. This made a sort of a dam, but too much of the water ran away. Then the tuskers got busy with small bushes, cutting them off quite neatly and throwing them on the rocky dam, but this device, though it covered the open work of the rocks from view did not check the exhaust of water. For weeks the hogs worked over this problem and finally concluded that the dam ought to be plastered. One day after a long conference there was a general chorus of grunts and squeals and all the pigs, big and little, followed the example of the gadarene swine and ran down a steep place into the water. They got very wet and then, rushing up hill in a body, they ran to a nearby patch of adobe and dripped there. The process was repeated time and again and soon there was quite a little pond where the tuskers began to root industriously. Within three hours there was a deep wallow. Every pig or hog snuggled down into the mess and rolling over and over, they acquired thick coats of adobe mud. Then they made their way carefully down to the water and waded in. The adobe soon dropped off in chunks and was carried by the stream among the loose stones and stuck. In this way a solid dam grew up. By actual measurement it was seven feet long, four feet and three inches high and a little over five feet thick. The water piled up and stayed and in the rainless days that followed the drove had all the water it wanted to drink, though to protect it the seepage of the dam was run into a big trough on the other side, where all the wallowing was done.

I noticed when I was there last that the young pigs were getting habituated to the water and whenever the old ones were away foraging they sported about, dived and frolicked like festive amphibians. It looked from the bank as if they were developing broad, flat tails like the beaver, but when I went closer, to gaze, they all dived and swam under a mat of floating leaves, poking their snouts up for air among the leaves and treading water to keep steady. It was truly a wonderful sight and one which I shall never forget. Once the pigs started up stream, carrying the light raft at a speed which suggested new elements of marine motive power applicable on a vast scale.

Old Oponui, the okolehao expert who makes booze about a mile from the hog-built dam, came along while I was there and told me of the misfortune the hogs had caused him. It seems that, after the dam had been made secure, the porkers lay in the old adobe wallow for about three days while the roasting pigs enjoyed the bathing. Then they got up refreshed and hungry. The small pigs were routed out and sent after wild bananas which they easily got. Oponui saw them in the woods bringing half ripe bunches of bananas home, where they were spread in the shade to ripen. Two or three nights later there was a sudden rush of hogs at the well-hidden shack where he slept and had his still. The structure was quickly torn down and he just had time to get on his escape ladder, which he uses in crossing a ravine if any revenue men are about, and to see the hogs rolling away two barrels of his good stuff, all he had. The native followed the drove at a distance and when near the hog rendezvous, he climbed a tree and watched. Oponui says the sight almost led him to disbelieve his eyes. The pigs had dug a big hole and plastered it with adobe. At the bottom was a sharp piece of lava. They rolled one of the barrels into the hole, where it broke apart, filling the well with okolehao and bringing the remnants of the barrel to the surface, where each piece was nosed

(Continued on page sixteen.)

VOLCANO EXPERTS SAY KILAUEA EXCEEDS THEIR EXPECTATIONS

HILO, July 13.—"The Kilauea Volcano is even more interesting than I had expected that it would be and I am particularly glad to have arrived here just now when there is an extremely interesting action going on. The island in the center is moving from hour to hour and so is the cavern accomplishing the apparently impossible, through showing that a hole can float."

This was the interesting statement made last week by Frank A. Perret, the director of the Hawaiian expedition of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who came down to Hilo to make arrangements for the stretching of cables across Halemaumau, by which he will be able to lower apparatus into the molten lava. He seems to be very much pleased with everything that he has found at the Volcano and states that the conditions for experimenting are ideal and that if the lava was higher it would not present so good an opportunity, nor would it if the level was lower. In speaking further on the subject he said:

Measurements.

"According to measurements which I have made the level of the molten lava is about one hundred and twenty meters, or approximately 350 feet lower than the level of the Kilauea crater. It is in a state of activity which is of especial interest and one thing which I am anxious to find out is how the lava comes to be rushing out in one place and coming in at another. That is, whether there are two separate passages into the depths, or whether this is simply a natural circulation, which is caused by the expansion and contraction of the lava as it cools and is reheated."

"I certainly hope that the results of this trip will be such that a permanent observatory will be erected at Kilauea, as it seems to me to be far

the most interesting volcano in its class that I know of and one that is well worth a great deal of study. We expect to stretch our cables across from the lower, or black ledge, which will give an opportunity to reach first shore, then molten lava, then the island, more molten lava and the shore on the other side. It was proposed at first to stretch two cables, one across the crater and this to meet a second at right angles which would run the length of the pit, but under present conditions one cable across from the lower ledge will be enough. We will soon get at work upon this part of the job and it should not be very difficult to get the cables in position."

Permanent Observatory.

Hawaii Herald: It is certainly to be hoped that the experiments at Kilauea, being made by Mr. Perret under the auspices of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will be followed by the establishment of a permanent observatory on this island. While the scientific data to be obtained in this matter may be of great importance to the world at large, the immediate interest to Hawaii would come in its promotion value. It is quite safe to say that the establishment of such an observatory at Kilauea would have the effect of attracting quite as much attention to this island as all the work of the Hawaii Promotion Committee combined. Regardless of the fact that the volcano receives but little attention in the literature which is circulated by that body, it is without doubt the greatest tourist attraction of the islands and the advertising which would come from the sources opened up by an observatory would mean a great deal in attracting tourists here. Honolulu would benefit by this as well as Hilo and it is to be hoped that every effort will be used to bring about this much to be desired end.

ARMY AND NAVY

Company F, Twentieth Infantry stationed at Fort Shafter started on a six days practice march early this morning. Captain William H. H. Chapman went in command of his company. The men wore the full campaign uniforms, carrying each a half of a shelter tent and military equipments. Escort wagons with the company, bringing up the rear.

These practice marches and field maneuvers are greatly enjoyed by the men. It is exercise and a change from barracks life in a small post. Company E, of the Second Battalion Twentieth Infantry, who went out for a six days hike and to try out field maneuvers, returned to their post of duty at Fort Shafter this morning. The men report a fine outing. They climbed and walked and attended to military problems, across the island. Ice, bread and fresh meat were sent to the front during the week of the practice march in two shipments.

Dates have been made for the other two companies of the Second Battalion Twentieth Infantry to take practice marches of six days each. G. Company is commanded by Lieutenant William B. Graham, of the battalion and H. Company has Lieutenant Geo. Cleveland Bowen as its company commander. The rest of this month will practically be taken up by the battalion of the Twentieth Infantry in taking turns about in company formation on a week's practice march each.

Target Practice.

The Second Battalion of the Second Infantry stationed at Schofield barracks are now having target practice on the large target range of that post. This battalion will occupy the range for practice firing during this month. The Fifth Cavalry troops completed their tour of practice at the targets, an the firing range with the close of June, and now the two battalions, the First and Second of the Second Infantry, will each have a month of practice on the target range.

There are improvements being put on the Leilehua reservation target range to accommodate the practice firing of the battalion of the First Field Artillery. The targets will be about placed and all in readiness for the Artillery practice when the Infantry

have completed their course of firing on the range. Captain Peter E. Marquis, Second Infantry is range officer in charge of the target practice of his regiment.

Personal and General.

Lieutenant Fred R. Palmer, Twentieth Infantry, who arrived as a passenger from the Coast on the transport of Thursday, has reported to Major William P. Burnham, Twentieth Infantry, commanding at the Kahaula reservation, for an assignment to duty with the Second Battalion, Fort Shafter. There is plenty of room and company duty for Lieutenant Palmer at the "model post," and he is being made welcome by his old friends.

Lieutenant Adam E. Schlanzer, Medical Corps, has been announced as one of two attending physicians at the post of Fort Shafter. Lieutenant Schlanzer arrived here on Thursday, traveling from the Coast as a passenger of the Suerman, and has reported to the chief surgeon, Major James M. Kennedy of this military district, as assistant on his medical staff at the Kahaula reservation.

Lieutenant William H. Smith, medical department, has completed his tour of service here and will leave on the next transport in August for other fields of usefulness in the United States.

Lieutenant Schlanzer's last service was at the Walter Reed general hospital at Washington, D. C., where his duties were under the hospital's adjutant, Major Thomas L. Rhoads, who is known and loved throughout the army and navy, too. Major Rhoads' success as a surgeon is scarcely paralleled anywhere. He did great work at the division hospital, Manila, Philippine Islands.

A leave of absence for ten days has been granted Captain Moor N. Falls, Twenty-eighth Infantry, who was the popular quartermaster of this military district for almost three years. Captain Falls left on the Sheridan the 6th of this month for the Coast. After the expiration of his short leave of absence Captain Falls will go to San Antonio, Texas, reporting to Colonel E. H. Plummer, Twenty-eighth Infantry, for duty with his regiment, which is

(Continued on Page Sixteen.)

How A Little Cablegram Grew In The Hands Of The Editors

ORIGINAL CABLEGRAM.

London revised Anglo-Japanese treaty signed here proviso-mutual assistance war made inapplicable if either party fighting nation with which other has general arbitration treaty only other change omission recognition Japan's permanency in Korea runs ten years Anglo-Japanese commercial treaty extended two years far Canada concerned.

STAR'S VERSION.

(Associated Press Cables to the Star.) LONDON, July 14.—The revised Anglo-Japanese treaty has been signed here. The proviso of mutual assistance in time of war is made inapplicable if either party is fighting a nation with which the other has a general arbitration treaty.

The only other change is the omission of recognition of Japan's supremacy in Korea.

The treaty runs ten years and the Anglo-Japanese commercial treaty is extended two years so far as Canada is concerned.

BULLETIN'S VERSION.

(Special Bulletin Cable.) LONDON, Eng., July 14.—The revised Anglo-Japanese treaty was signed here today. Its terms deal with questions of vital importance, not only to the Far East, but to the entire world.

International arbitration takes on a new significance with the announcement that the new treaty contains a provision that the condition of mutual assistance in time of war is made inapplicable if either party is fighting a nation with which the other has a general arbitration treaty.

The only other change of first importance in the new document is the omission of any recognition of Japan's permanency in Korea. This omission sheds new light on Great Britain's attitude regarding Japanese occupation of this territory.

The treaty runs ten years. The Anglo-Japanese commercial treaty is extended for two years so far as Canada is concerned.

ADVERTISER'S VERSION.

LONDON, July 15.—With the signing of the revised Anglo-Japanese treaty here yesterday is eliminated any possibility that the United States and Great Britain may become enemies through operation of the clauses in the treaty as to mutual defense of the principals.

The proviso in the treaty for mutual assistance in time of war is made inapplicable if either party is fighting a nation with which the other has a general arbitration treaty.

Special Significance.

Special significance is given this exception on the eve of the signing of the general treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain.

The only other change in the treaty is the omission of the recognition of Japan's supremacy in Korea. The treaty runs for ten years.

Commercial Treaty.

At the same time as the signing of the treaty of alliance the Anglo-Japanese commercial treaty was extended for two years so far as Canada is concerned.

Expressions of opinions by diplomats are to the effect that this special clause will hasten the consideration of international arbitration treaties.